some commodities because we found from the market conditions that stocks had run low and the prices had gone up. It happened that as soon as we imported those articles, the hidden stocks of the merchants came out and the prices went down, with the result that our sales were less than what was anticipated. This, however, had the beneficial result in lowering their prices for the consumer.

I may also be permitted on this occasion to explain the main items of increase in the estimated expenditure from Rs. 6,84,494 in budget estimate for 1120 to Rs. 16,68,222 in the revised estimate for the same year. Six lakhs out of the ten comes under the loss in the working of the department, the details of which have been already furnished to the House. Another important item of loss is the amount of Rs. 1 lakh spent for the purchase of milk. 3/5 of the amount will be recouped from the Medical Department. The balance has been spent to distribute milk freely among poor, malnourished children and expectant mothers in the State. Another important item is Rs. 68 thousand which has been incurred for additional godown space, Rs. 28 thousand for construction of some permanent sheds and Rs. 60 thousand for rent of godowns. Additional space became necessary both due to large stocks and to the new way of stocking which requires comparatively larger godown space. Rs. 41 thousand spent under establishment is another item of expenditure. This was caused by the appointment of 3 State Rice Officers in foreign places outside the state and the strengthening of the staff, especially account section, in the Head Office and the subordinate offices.

Item 1.—Expenditure was incurred on the advise from the Government of India experts. We got quotas from places where there had been no State Rice Officers before and hence the officers referred to in item 2 had to be appointed. The expenditure under item 3, was absolutely necessary in view of the increased work in the respective offices. Another important item of increase is under allowance (Rs. 47,400). This was partly due to the revision of the rates of various allowance and also due to the increase in the establishment.

I would not take the valuable time of the House any more, as I shall have occasion to refer to the other important matters in the course of the discussion on the various cut-motions.

I request the House be pleased to sanction the entire allotment of Rs. 24,33,341.

CUT MOTION No. 26

Inspection of Rice Mills

*Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* Mr. President, I move that the allotment of Rs. 4,06,893 for Food Supplies Establishment including the pay of the Inspector of Rice Mills be reduced by Re. 1. Before doing so, may I get one information from the Hon'ble Member for Food Supplies. On page 163, an Inspector of Rice Mills on a pay of Rs. 80—100 is shown and lower down 86 watchmen on Rs. 15. Are these watchmen intended for watching the Rice Mills?

Rao Sahib M. M. Paul *(Director of Food Supplies):* Yes.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* Much obliged for the information.

Sir, the object of the cut as stated here is to point out to the Government the shabby inspection conducted by the officer as also these watchmen, resulting in the poor quality of the rice given out by the Mills. I was very carefully listening to the elaborate, elucidating speech of the Hon'ble Member for Food Supplies and when he came to the quality of rice I was surprised to find that he had no word to say about the home-made rice. He was intent upon the imported rice and the inevitability of the quality being poor and therefore such quality of rice going to the consumer. He was significantly silent, Sir, about the quality of home-produced rice which come out of the Mills. After the paddy that is taken from the agriculturists is unnecessarily removed in these days of difficulties for transport to the mills to be milled and sent back again in these days of difficulties of transport, to the areas where it is to be given, in these mills, which I do not hesitate to assert in this House are mostly favourites of the Department concerned, persons are appointed, Sir, to watch the process of milling and whether a deterioration takes place to the detriment of the public. There is an Inspector on Rs. 80—100 to do the whole work in the whole of Cochin. There are 86 watchmen on the "big" pay of Rs. 15 to do the work at the Mills. We can understand, Sir, what sort of watching is done by the watchmen who are the men on the spot as distinct from the Inspector who has to roam about the whole State. Questions have been put during the Legislative Session with regard to the work of the watchmen, what

*Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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they do, how they do and what the result is, and the answers, if they are perused, in the various parts of the Legislative Session Proceedings, which unfortunately have not reach us in printed form, will show that the position of the Government is something not at all excusable. Therefore, Sir, it is to press that most shabby process of inspection conducted by the Inspector that this cut is moved. The present sort of inspection is not what is wanted or what is desirable. The result is the quality of rice that come out of these Mills by converting excellant paddy, which is unnecessarily taken to the Mill, is deteriorated for want of proper inspection. It is to suggest this to the Government that I have tabled this cut. Because of the significant absence of any mention of the matter when dealing with the quality of rice in his speech, I place this cut motion for appropriate and proper consideration by every section of the House and doing the needful at the proper time.

Mr. C. J. Cherayath *(Nellayi):* Sir, I stand to second this motion. I feel that the Supply Department are doing ever so many meaningless actions by which the public as well as the Government are suffering. I do not understand why our paddy from Chittur should be carried to Pudukad and Trichur for milling purposes and should be taken again back to Chittur, a distance of about 40—45 miles. In these actions, it is said that there are ever so many motives behind and if the Supply Department is working at a loss I can very well say that it is due to mismanagement of the Department. I cannot also again understand why our excellant paddy should be converted into such hopeless sorts of rice which our people cannot consume and as a result of which they generally resort to toddy shops and such other places simply because they can't eat this sort of rice. I can refer to ever so many irregularities and ever so many actions of this Department, which are mainly responsible for the loss of this huge amount about 7 lakhs of rupees. Anyway, for the present I simply second this motion.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon *(Chittur-Tattamangalam):* Mr. President, Sir, I am extremely sorry that I have not been able to understand the mover of this cut motion. He seems to think that the quality of the rice is ordered to be such and such by the Inspector of the Mills. The duty of the Inspector is simply to go about and see whether the mill-man makes any difference between the paddy given to him and the one that has been milled and insist that they should not remove all the bran from it. It is simply to see that mill-owners do not trade in the milled rice that these watchers are kept there. These things the mover has forgotten and has placed the blame on the head of the Inspecting Staff. The Inspector goes there, say, once in a month and how can he be blamed for our getting bad rice. How can the rice of a good sort of paddy be bad, I cannot understand. The only thing is, it might have been that the whole bran might not have been removed. That is the only difficulty that we feel there. We have to re-do it after taking the rice home. If that is the fault, it is not the Inspector's, it is the Government's.

***Mr. P. K. Paul** *(Chalakkudi):* Sir, In supporting this motion, I wish to offer a few remarks. True it is that the Food Supplies Department has received from time to time encomium and the highest appreciation from the outside world. But it is only distance that leads to enchantment, and on nearer approach, it will be found that it is much below the standard. There are many reasons which can be attributed to this failure, but in speaking about this shabby way of inspection of factories, I have to bring to the kind notice of the House to the Proclamation of His Highness that it is advisable to have hand-milled rice for, it contains more vitamins and when it is taken to the mills, they over-boil it to such an extent so as to enable them to have more output in the bulk of rice. The milled rice is expected, with this bran, to contain about 64 per cent of rice and when it is so over-boiled, it may contain something about 70 to 75 per cent. Now it has deteriorated to such an extent that it is difficult for human beings to consume it and even the animals may not take it. What an obnoxious smell, it cannot be imagined. However, thank God we have not come to a state as of Bengal—to that extent the Member for Food Department has to be congratulated. Of course, there are real grievances of the poor and that have to be attended to more than those of the rich, for the hope is in the State where the Ruler heedth more the murmurs of the poor than those of the rich.

Rao Sahib K. Ayyappan *(Ezhuvas-Kanayannur):* Sir, I do not know exactly the nature of the work done by this particular Inspector and these watchmen. Looking from the results of the rice we get it is not of the sort so bad as is described here.

Mr. P. A. Muhamed Ashrof *(Cranganur):* But that is not milled rice.

Rao Sahib K. Ayyappan *(Ezhuvas-Kanayannur):* Anyhow, it is not so bad as that we get from outside the State at least. Anyhow, I have to bring to the notice of this House that in

*Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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criticising this Department which is worked under great difficulties, difficulties inherent in the problems connected with this Department, we should not be too critical. We cannot afford to be too critical and one Hon'ble Member even went to the extent of saying that our Food Department was praised by others only being enchanted by distance. It is not so. I must say our Food Department is the best worked in the whole of India (hear, hear). I do not say that it is perfect.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri)*: We want to better it.

Rao Sahib K. Ayyappan *(Ezhuvas-Kanayannur)*: You may better it, but be charitable and realise the difficulties under which the Department is worked. It is a Department which has to work under the difficulties created by profiteers and hoarders and other sorts of people who are rampant in all classes and all communities and I believe even among the M.L.C's. there may be profiteers. Perhaps you may exclude the depressed classes from this category. In England, there too, we find so many hoarders and black-marketeers; here also in all grades of society there are such people. I want to bring to the notice of this House that it is believed widely that among the black-marketeers and the hoarders there are some high placed people.

Mr. Puthur Achyuta Menon *(Kattur)*: They must also be booked.

Rao Sahib K. Ayyappan *(Ezhuvas-Kanayannur)*: Yes, but the Department will have its own difficulties in working, that we must realise.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri)*: We must try to remove such difficulties.

Rao Sahib K. Ayyappan *(Ezhuvas-Kanayannur)*: You will not be able to do that. You will not be bold enough to point out such people.

Mr. P. Govinda Menon *(Ernakulam)*: Don't be sure.

Rao Sahib K. Ayyappan *(Ezhuvas-Kanayannur)*: No, I am sure many here will not be bold enough to do that. I am not bold enough, though I claim to be bolder than many others here. I think my boldness will go to some extent in certain matters at least, but you are not even prepared to follow me to that extent. Anyhow, I want to impress upon the House that the Department is working under difficulties, inherent difficulties. Still, we have to criticise the Department to make it better, to make it work better, I concede that. But be charitable; don't be uncharitable in your criticism. That is the only thing I want to say.

മിസ്റ്റർ സി. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഖണ്ഡനോപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു. ഭക്ഷണവകുപ്പിനെ കശ്നമായി വിമർശിക്കുവാനല്ല. ഭക്ഷണവകുപ്പു് അതിപ്രധാനമായിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തിയിലാണു് ഇടപെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നും അതിനു സഹജമായി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്ന ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകളും ഏതെല്ലാം എന്നറിഞ്ഞു് അതിനെ വിമർശിക്കണമെന്നുമുള്ള പ്രത്യേകനിർദ്ദേശം നല്ലപോലെ മനസ്സിലാക്കീട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ആ വകുപ്പിനു സഹായമായിരിക്കുന്ന ചില നിർദ്ദേശം തരേണ്ടതു് ഞങ്ങളുടെ കടമയാണെന്നുള്ള വിശ്വാസത്തിലാണു് ഈ ഖണ്ഡനോപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. നെല്ലെടുപ്പിനോ റേഷൻപദ്ധതി നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനോ അതിനേക്കാളും കൂടുതൽ ഒന്നു നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നതിനോ ഈ ഖണ്ഡനോപക്ഷേപം തടസ്ഥമായിരിക്കുന്നില്ല. പുറമെനിന്നു കിട്ടിയതായിരിക്കുന്ന അരി എത്രമാത്രം നാറിയതുള്ളതാണെന്നുവരികിലും, അതിൽ എത്രമാത്രം മണൽ ഉള്ളതാണെന്നു വരികിലും, അതെല്ലാം സഹജമായ സഹനശക്തിയോടുകൂടി കൊച്ചിക്കാർ സഹിക്കുവാൻ തയ്യാറാണു്. എന്നാൽ മുകുന്ദപുരം താലൂക്കിൽനിന്നു് നെല്ലെടുത്തു്, തൃശ്ശിവപേരൂരിലുള്ള മില്ലുകളിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോയി കുത്തിച്ചു് അവിടെനിന്നു വണ്ടിവഴിക്കൊ മറ്റൊ കൊച്ചികണയന്തൂർ താലൂക്കിൽ വില്പനക്കു കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന പദ്ധതി എത്രത്തോളം ആശാസ്യമാണെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ ആലോചിക്കണം. അതിനുപുറമെ മില്ലുകളെ പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു് പറയുന്ന ആ സാധാരണ നടപടിക്കു എന്താണു് ഇത്രമാത്രം തടസ്ഥം പറയുന്നതെന്നു എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നില്ല. മില്ലുകാരെ നെല്ലുകുത്തു് ഏല്പിക്കുന്നതായാൽ അതു ശരിക്കു ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു് പരിശോധിക്കണമെന്നും അവിടെനിന്നു പുറത്തേക്കു വിടുന്നതായിരിക്കുന്ന അരിയുടെ ഗുണ്ഡം മാറാണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിനും യാതൊരു വിമർശനവൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യവും ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഇതിനുമുമ്പു് ഒരു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി മില്ലിൽനിന്നു കുത്തിക്കൊടുക്കുന്ന അരിയുടെ നാറ്റം അസഹ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു്. മില്ലിൽ കുത്തുന്ന അരിക്കു ഗവൺമെണ്ടു് ഒരു കണക്കു കാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഉദാ 0 പറ നെല്ലിനു് ഇത്ര ശതമാനം അരി കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നാണു് കണക്കുകൊണ്ടു കാണുന്നതു്. കണക്കു കാണിക്കുകയെന്ന നയംമാത്രമാണു് അതിൽ അന്തർവഹിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതു പോരാ, നമ്മുടെ

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അരി ഇപ്രകാരം മില്ലിൽനിന്നു കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് വിറകിനു ക്ഷാമമുള്ള ഇക്കാലത്തു് വലിയ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുണ്ടു്. നെല്ലു് അധികം വേവുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിൽനിന്നൊഴുക്കുന്ന അരി വെച്ചാൽ ചോറാകണമെങ്കിൽ കൂടുതൽ വേവിക്കണം. അപ്പോൾ വിറകിന്റെ ക്ഷാമം, അരിയുടെ ഒഴുക്കുന്ധം—ഇവയുടെ കാര്യങ്ങളുടെ നിവാരണത്തിനാണു് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപംകൊണ്ടു ദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പിന്താങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

Rao Sahib M. M. Paul *(Director of Food Supplies):* Sir, I did not make any specific reference in my speech to the home-milled rice because the complaint is mostly in regard to the rice imported from outside. Now the present motion relates to rice milled locally. I assert that the remarks made by some Hon'ble Members that the rice is unfit for consumption or is not fit for dogs or animals are absolutely baseless and devoid of truth. Under the rules and from the nutrition point of view, we are under-milling. This under-milling is not liked by a large majority of people. The colour is not good; it has not got the polish and the taste also is a bit different. So it may not be liked by people who are not accustomed to it. There is that dislike among the people. Formerly we could pass the paddy only once through the huller. So we could not eliminate entirely the few grains of paddy that remained in the rice. Now as a result of amending the Milling Order, it is passed twice through the huller. There is colour and practically all the husk will be eliminated and very little complaint can be raised now with regard to the quality of rice supplied from these Mills, except perhaps in some stray cases. I don't think, on the whole, that the quality is so bad as to make any legitimate complaint regarding the quality of rice furnished by the Mills.

The other complaint is that we were unnecessarily milling. There is another cut motion relating to that and I shall answer that when that motion comes up. The Hon'ble Member for Nellai was saying that we are taking paddy from Chittur to Pudukad and then taking it back to Chittur after milling. That is not correct. There is no necessity to take the rice from here to Chittur. It is milled in Pudukad in the Government Mill there, and there are Mills at Trichur also. Some portion of the Chittur paddy is given to the Trichur Mills and a portion goes to Pudukad. Pudukad also gets a share. It is not sent back.

Another suggestion is for hand-milling. We tried that experiment. We purchased about 100 hand-milling machines and prepared a grand scheme with a view to entrust them free to people who were willing to come forward, but the people were not willing to take it up and the whole scheme failed. The cost of labour has increased and the real cry, even in rural areas, is for more mills and not for hand-pounding. That has been tried and for no fault of ours it has failed. We are trying our best and I assure the Hon'ble Members that if there are still imperfections, we will improve it further.

As regards watchmen, they are there to see that the rice milled is not taken out, that the entire quantity of rice is surrendered to the Government. It is for that purpose that they are put there. There are Field Officers and the Inspector to supervise their work. They are to conduct frequent inspections during the various stages of the process and this is being done. If still there are complaints, we will supervise their work more effectively. I don'k think anything more is necessary.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* Can I get from the Hon'ble Member for Supplies a helpful assurance that better attention will be paid in this matter, without holding a brief for the Mill-owners.

Rao Sahib M. M. Paul *(Director of Food Supplies):* Certainly. With regard to the insinuation about favouritism towards the Mill-owners, I thought it was not worth answering. I can assure the Hon'ble Members that the Government have never shown and do not want to show any favouritism at all towards the Mill-owners; Government are impersonal, and milling is not done to favour anybody.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* With the helpful suggestion given by the Hon'ble Member for Kanayannur Ezhuvas that we must be very charitable when dealing with the Department and not be over-criticial and also with what we know as a rule, I don't think, Sir, that I can very easly see eye to eye with the Hon'ble Member for Food Supplies that the complaints with regard to the quality of rice that comes out of our Mills are imaginary. I will quote his own answers and statements that the rice is inferior in kind when they are put on the market, want of time prevents me from saying things which are contained in the typed and printed copies of questions and answers, they will show your own words that the quality is bad. You were, then, also putting forward on behalf of the persons responsible for milling,

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some excuses. That apart, Sir, since the Hon'ble Member has on my enquiry been pleased to give an assurance.. .. ..

Rao Sahib M. M. Paul *(Director of Food Supplies):* Even before.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkuncheri):* But it did not start from the other side. On my enquiry it has been vouchsafed that better attention will be paid. We will give time and watch and see whether they act up to their promise. So I request the leave of the House to withdraw the motion.

Cut motion, by leave, withdrawn

The House rose for lunch at 1-32 p.m. and reassembled at 2-30 p.m. with the Panel Chairman Mr. P. M. Mayankutty in the Chair

CUT MTION No. 27.

Defects in the working of the Food Supply Department

Mr. K. S. Panicker *(Ezhuvas-Trichur):* The motion standing in my name is "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,06,893 for miscellaneous (a) Food Supplies Establishment in Demand No. 39 by Re. 1."

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ : ഭക്ഷ്യവിഭജനവകുപ്പിന്റെ ഭരണത്തിലുള്ള ന്യൂനതകളെ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിപ്പാനും കാര്യക്ഷമമായ നടത്തിപ്പിനുവേണ്ട നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ നല്കുന്നതിനും ഒരു ഡിസ്ക്കഷൻ നടത്തുവാൻ വേണ്ടിയാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ ഖണ്ഡനോപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്. ഇന്നുകാലത്ത് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട കണയന്നൂർ ഈഴവമെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഭക്ഷ്യവകുപ്പിന്റെ ഭരണം വളരെ വിഷമമേറിയ ഒരു കാര്യമാണെന്ന് ഏവർക്കും സമ്മതിക്കാതെയിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. വളരെ മിതമായും മറ്റും കിടക്കുന്ന ഒരു വകുപ്പിന്റെ ഭരണം ഇത്ര ഭംഗിയായ നിലയിൽ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോന്നതിൽ വകുപ്പധ്യക്ഷനെ അനുമോദിക്കണം. പക്ഷെ, അതെസമയത്തുതന്നെ ഇദ്ദേഹത്തേക്കാൾ കാര്യക്ഷമതയുള്ള വേറെയൊരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ ആ സ്ഥാനത്തു വെക്കേണ്ടതിന്റെ ആവശ്യകതയെ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനെ അറിയിക്കുകയും വേണം.

ആദ്യമായി ഭക്ഷണകാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി പറയുമ്പോൾ കൊയ്ത്തിന്റെ കാര്യംമുതൽക്ക് പറയാം. അവനവന്റെ കാരണവന്മാർ പണംകൊടുത്തു വാങ്ങിയ നിലത്തിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്ത് ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന നെല്ലിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിലുള്ള ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിനെക്കുറിച്ച് ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു് ഒന്നുംതന്നെ അറിയുന്നില്ല. ഏതു വിധത്തിലായാലും അവർ കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ട് വിളവുണ്ടാക്കിയാലും ശരി കൊയ്യണമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ അനുമതികൂടാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അതു ഈ റേഷൻപദ്ധതി നടപ്പിലാക്കിയതുമുതൽ കൂടാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അതു വിജയപ്രദമാകണമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നാട്ടിലുണ്ടാകുന്ന നെല്ലിന്റെ ശരാശരി ഒരു കണക്ക് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഏകദേശം ഒരു കണക്കെങ്കിലും ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു് അറിഞ്ഞിരിക്കേണ്ടതു് ആവശ്യമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇങ്ങിനെയൊരു കല്പന ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു് പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്യുകയാണ് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു്. എന്നാൽ അതു നടത്തുവാൻ ഏല്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഭരണവൈകല്യങ്ങളെ ആ വകുപ്പധ്യക്ഷനെ എത്രതന്നെ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടും അതു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു് മനസ്സിലാകാത്തതിലാണ് അത്ഭുതം. ഒരു ചെറിയ വരമ്പിന്റെ വ്യത്യാസമൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു വില്ലേജിൽനിന്നു് മറ്റൊരു വില്ലേജിലേക്ക് കടക്കുവാൻ ഒരു ചെറിയ തോടിന്റെ വ്യത്യാസമോ ഉള്ളതായ ഒരു കാര്യത്തിനു് കൊയ്തു വീട്ടിലേക്കു് നെല്ലു കൊണ്ടുപോകണമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ പെർമിറ്റു് കിട്ടുവാൻ മാസങ്ങളും കുറെ കഴിയേണ്ടിവരും. മേടമാസത്തിലുള്ള പഞ്ചകൃഷിയും, കോൾകൃഷിയും കൊയ്യുന്നതിനു് ആ കാലത്തു അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടു് ഇപ്പോൾ രണ്ടോ, നാലോ ദിവസങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പാണ് കല്പന കിട്ടീട്ടുള്ളതു്. "നിങ്ങൾ ഇന്നമാസം ൨൦-ാംനു- അയച്ച അപേക്ഷപ്രകാരം നെല്ലു് കൊയ്തു എടുക്കുവാൻ അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിൽ ഇത്ര പറ നെല്ലു് തഹസീൽദാരുടെ പക്കൽകൊടുത്തു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്തികൊള്ളണം" എന്നാണ്. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ഓർഡർ അയക്കുന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥമെന്താണെന്നു് എനിക്കു് മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഇതെല്ലാം മാമൂൽപ്രകാരം കടലാസ്സിൽ എഴുതി അയക്കുകയെന്നുള്ളതല്ലാതെ വേറെ വിശേഷിച്ചൊന്നും ഞാൻ കാണുന്നില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ നേരിടുന്നുണ്ടു്. അനുവാദംകൂടാതെ കൊയ്യുവെന്ന കാര

*Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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